

MILES DELAYED.

The Porto Rican Expedition Did Not Leave Siboney Monday as Intended.

Owing to a Serious Friction Between American and Cuban Troops, Practically All of Gen. Shafter's Army Will Be Retained at Santiago de Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Because of a failure on the part of Gen. Miles to receive the orders the president prepared late Monday, to take command of the military expedition against Porto Rico, that officer did not depart, as was expected, from Siboney. The mistake was soon corrected Tuesday morning, however, and as a result of some short telegraphic correspondence that followed during the day it was gathered at the department that the Yale started Tuesday night. Contrary to the first intention, and probably without Gen. Miles' seeking, the Yale is to be conveyed by a naval vessel that Adm. Sampson has been instructed to select from among the vessels of his fleet. This may result in delaying Gen. Miles' progress somewhat, as none of the vessels with Sampson is able to keep pace with the Yale. Nevertheless there is no doubt that the general will reach Porto Rico before the detachment of troops from Charleston.

War department officials feel that they are fully justified in their decision to retain practically all of Shafter's army at Santiago by the press reports that reached them Tuesday indicating the growth of serious friction between the American forces and Cuban troops growing out of the latter's exclusion from Santiago by Gen. Shafter's orders. It is felt now that the garrison originally proposed two immune regiments, would have been quite insufficient to meet an outside Spanish force that might come from Holguin or Manzanillo, and also to restrain the rapacity of the Cubans. It is realized that the present situation is full of difficulty and the future is dark owing to the disposition evidenced by the Cubans to ignore or refuse to be bound by the amenities of modern warfare. This first symptom of friction has suggested to the officials innumerable difficulties that will arise in the future. Of course it would seem to be only polite now to avoid any open rupture with the Cubans, provided they can be kept in leash and not involve the United States in the disgrace that would follow the sacking of helpless communities, but it begins to appear that for some time to come, and even after the conquest of Cuba is complete, the United States must maintain there a military government in order to meet the responsibilities which it has assumed to the civilized world.

The personnel of the Porto Rican expedition having been left in a large measure in the hands of Gen. Brooke, it is not possible yet to give an accurate roster of the organizations that will enter into it.

Adm. Sampson has received final orders from the navy department as to the part the American fleet is to take in the campaign against Porto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required, and by covering the landing of troops. As there is no Spanish fleet in San Juan harbor or other Porto Rican ports, the navy has a limited field of operation. The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations conducted by the army. The strategists, military and naval, are agreed in the view that the taking of Porto Rico is primarily a military undertaking, and Adm. Sampson's orders are on these lines.

The navy department is rapidly moving the large fleet of auxiliary craft, made up of merchant ships, large ocean-going yachts, tugs, etc., from Atlantic coast points to Cuban waters, where they will be placed on blockade duty, thus releasing the larger ships for more active duty at Porto Rico and the coast of Spain. Three of these smaller craft were sent south Tuesday, and most of all they will be on the way within a week, stopping only long enough at Norfolk to have their batteries strengthened.

When the war broke out a large number of these auxiliary craft were purchased. They have been distributed along the coast from Maine to Florida at some forty or more points, making an effective coast patrol. There is felt to be no further need of this patrol, so that with the exception of a few important points the auxiliary craft will be withdrawn for service in Cuba. Capt. Bartlett has the work in charge and is hurrying it to completion.

Fuse Works Blown Up—Six Dead. OAKLAND, Cal., July 20.—The California fuse works was blown up by a murderous Chinaman at 5:20 Tuesday morning. Six deputy sheriffs who were trying to arrest the murderer were killed. The dead are: Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White, George Wood, D. C. Cameron, constable; Gus Koch, Harry Cramer, J. J. Lerri. The Chinaman had fortified himself in the magazine and blew it up when an attempt to arrest him was made.

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

Can Only Be Taken by the Navy Co-operating With a Large Land Force —It is Almost Impregnable.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: While the details of Gen. Miles' plan of operation in Porto Rico are not divulged, it is known that they are wholly unlike those necessitated by the peculiar conditions at Santiago. Instead of having a single city as an objective, Gen. Miles has got to secure control of an entire island and occupy a number of cities, establishing a system of thorough and effective government in all its districts. The chief city, San Juan, can only be taken by the navy in co-operation with a large force ashore, as it is practically impregnable on its land side, except by tedious siege with heavy artillery. The island is, in round numbers, 100 miles long and 40 miles wide, and even its unhealthiest coast ports are seldom visited by yellow fever. Most of the Spanish troops in Porto Rico are gathered at San Juan, and it is Gen. Miles' intention to land at least 35 miles from that stronghold and occupy other important places, while the heavy double turreted monitors and other armored vessels of the navy destroy San Juan's forts and compel its surrender by bombardment if necessary. If the navy's part is completed as speedily as scheduled in the programme approved by the war board and other authorities here, that the city will be ready for Gen. Brooke's occupation almost by the time that he can reach there.

Gen. Miles' advance force consists of three regiments of volunteer infantry of Gen. Garretson's brigade. The 6th Illinois, the 6th Massachusetts and light batteries C and M., of the 7th artillery, which started from Tampa several days ago, are to meet him off Mole St. Nicholas. These batteries are the first in the American army to



THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

About to be Invaded by 30,000 American Soldiers Under Gens. Miles and Brooke.

be equipped exclusively with smokeless powder, and were selected by the commanding general on this account.

Gen. Miles does not expect to be dependent upon subsistence stores forwarded from this country during his campaign, as was the case with the army before Santiago. Porto Rico has not been devastated by the Spaniards, and it is believed that American gold will buy all goods that are needed for the troops. Fresh meat will probably be found in as great abundance, as in most of the states of the union, and altogether no difficulty is expected in living on the country. The towns to be captured outside of San Juan are small, with two exceptions—Ponce and Mayaguez. The former is the most modern and thoroughly progressive city in the West Indies. It has 15,000 inhabitants and is said to be the healthiest place in the island. It also contains the only Protestant church in the Spanish Antilles and in addition to its three first class hotels, a chamber of commerce, a theater and a bank, possesses a perfectly equipped American fire department. The residence of the military commander is there and its population is almost altogether occupied in mercantile pursuits. Its harbor, two miles distant, admits vessels of 25 feet draught, and its climate, though warm, is never oppressive. Yellow fever has never been known there.

Reported Death of Gen. Garcia.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A Kingston (Jamaica) cable to the Evening Post says: "Cubans arriving from Siboney bring in reports of the death of Gen. Garcia. They make a mystery of it, saying that it should not be known in Cuba yet or in the United States for reasons of state, and give no particulars except that he was shot. Spanish refugees here who are officially connected with Gen. Blanco, believe the story."

Movement of Troops From Camp Thomas.

CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK, Tenn., July 21.—The movement of troops from Camp Thomas for Porto Rico will begin Thursday. Wednesday the various commands included in the first order to move were busy packing up and loading their effects.

The Order Revoked.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The order sending 19 paymasters to Santiago to pay the troops under Gen. Shafter has been revoked, it having been ascertained that there are not complete records and rolls of the army in Cuba to enable payment to be made.

Toral to Be Court-Martialed.

MADRID, July 21.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has cabled the Spanish government that Santiago was surrendered without his knowledge. Gen. Toral will be tried by court-martial.

CORRESPONDENT SCOVEL.

His Dastardly Assault On Maj. Gen. Shafter May Cost the Offender His Life.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The war department has no official information in regard to Sylvester Scovel's dastardly assault upon Gen. Shafter simply because that officer has not mentioned the incident in any of his dispatches. This does not mean, however, that the department has not cognizance of the affair and will not act at the proper time. The matter, as it stands now, is very likely to result seriously for the correspondent. He is under arrest, and is liable to a court-martial and may be either shot or imprisoned for any length of time at the discretion of the commanding officer. The judge advocate general of the army has been appealed to by representatives of the paper Mr. Scovel represents in Cuba, but he has refused to interfere. He is quoted as saying that there is no precedent for such an affair, for this is the first time on record that a commanding general ever suffered such an assault and no matter what Gen. Shafter's disposition of the case will be it will not be questioned by the authorities in Washington.

CAPTURE OF MANILA.

Spaniards Well Fortified, and It is Predicted That the Capitulation Will Not Be Bloodless.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A Chronicle special from Cavite, dated June 23, says:

In case of the expected bombardment of Manila, the area to which the Spanish may retire will be limited to the American and insurgent lines surrounding the city. There may come the struggle, for the Spaniards have burrowed intrenchments and fortified hills and knolls for the final struggle. It is known here that every energy is

bent within the city to prepare it for the final struggle. The people are exhorted by the clergy and military authorities and their hopes are buoyed by false reports as to the relief from Spain and Spanish triumphs in the West Indies and along the Atlantic coast.

Augusti is credited with an assertion that he can muster 150,000 troops. No one seriously believes that he can marshal 20,000. The city seems as nearly ready for the conflict as the material in the hands of the Spanish can make it.

It is freely predicted that there will not be a bloodless capitulation of Manila, as it is feared there will be a long and bloody resistance.

CUBANS CAUSE TROUBLE.

They Attempt to Incite Street Riots in Santiago—Garcia Goes to Meet Gen. Gomez.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A special to the Record from Santiago says: Gen. Wheeler's division of dismounted cavalry, including Roosevelt's rough riders, has been moved from the trenches before the city to the hills in the rear, preparatory to embarking for service in Porto Rico.

Gen. McKibbin, military governor of Santiago, has established a thorough system of patrolling the city. A number of Cubans have entered it, disguised as refugees, and have tried to provoke the Spaniards to street riots. Wherever detected the Cubans have been arrested and turned over to the civil authorities.

Gen. Garcia has left the camp of the Cuban army, to the north of the city, and has started westward with a detachment of picked men, to meet and confer with Gen. Gomez.

A Riot in Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A special dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I., to the Journal reports that a serious riot occurred at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, on Sunday, resulting in the killing of nine persons and the wounding of many others. Spanish residents of the place attacked natives, whom they accused of being American sympathizers and intending to aid the invading army of the United States.

On Friendly Terms.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 19, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 21.—Hundreds of American and Spanish soldiers who but a few days ago were shooting at each other, crowd the streets of Santiago to-day, meeting and mixing on the most friendly terms. A general feeling of good fellowship is evinced everywhere, victors and vanquished apparently being equally rejoiced that the strife and bloodshed are over, and that the horrors of the siege are ended.

FIRE-SWEEP.

Squares of Property in Newport, Ky. Goes Up in Smoke, Entailing a Tremendous Loss.

NEWPORT, Ky., July 20.—The most terrible fire in the history of this city started at 6 p. m. Tuesday in Unnewehr's saw mill, at the foot of Sixth street, on the Licking river. In a short time it had spread south two squares and had swept two squares east to Brighton, and had licked up between 20 and 30 residences on the way.

The Covington and Cincinnati fire department sent engines to the aid of the stricken city. The fire had started in the benzine room of Unnewehr's sawmill, in the department where all the oils were stored, probably from a gasoline explosion. The flames spread so rapidly that there were many hasty exits from houses. In some cases sick people had to be carried out.

Some of the residents had to go to the town hall and others to other public buildings. The citizens generally lent their aid. The total loss is estimated at between \$125,000 and \$150,000.

It was found that the Newport fire department was totally inadequate to fight the fire. It is composed of only one water truck and three hose wagons. The water supply had to be drawn from the Licking river. Owing to the pipes becoming clogged with mud, great difficulty was experienced.

The fire extended from the Licking river, east to Brighton street, and from Fifth street on the north to Seventh street on the south. Five families, which lived in the building occupied by Fisher, the tailor, were rendered homeless. The fire's course was not checked until it came to a number of vacant lots adjoining Hayman's residence on Chestnut street.

Here the fire departments of Newport, Covington and Cincinnati made a final stand and brought the flames under control. In some of the houses burned several families resided. Some said that half a hundred families were rendered homeless by the disaster. There were a number of minor casualties. John Lampe and Jack Swade were badly burned about the arms while trying to rescue household effects.

Confederate Veterans' Reunion.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20.—Confederate veterans and their friends from all parts of the south arrived by the thousands Tuesday to be present at the eighth annual reunion which began Wednesday. From early morning until late into the night every train brought in the old heroes and their escorts, and a conservative estimate of the number of people who came into Atlanta Tuesday is 15,000.

Sensational Stories Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The navy department has received no dispatches from Dewey, relating to press reports concerning our relations with Germany, but officials feel much less concern over Germany's attitude and there is good reason to believe that direct assurances have been received from Germany that she would offer no obstacles to the execution of our plans.

The Haste Explained.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Washington dispatch explains that the haste noticeable in the arrangements for the Porto Rican expedition is due to the desire of the administration to plant the American flag somewhere on the island before Spain's prospective suit for peace can be opened. If that shall be done, the United States can, under international law, claim the island.

More Cuban Ports Open.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Acting Secretary Spaulding Tuesday telegraphed instructions to collectors on the Atlantic coast allowing them to clear American or neutral vessels with supplies and provisions for Guantanamo or other ports in Spanish territory in possession of the military or naval forces of the United States.

Proposed Electric Line.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 20.—It is announced that an electric railroad will be built in the near future from this city to Eaton, O., and then on to Hamilton, O., through Camden, Somerville, Collinsville and Seven Mile. In connection with this it is also announced that a new line will also be built from Dayton, O., to Germantown, O.

Moving the Fourth Army Corps.

TAMPA, Fla., July 20.—There is no change in the orders to move the entire 4th army corps at once to Ferdinandina and the work is progressing to that end. Direct orders from President McKinley Tuesday admitted of no further protests and the officers have gone about the work with resignation.

Physician Drops Dead.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 20.—Dr. Walter Stengee, a prominent physician of Monroe City, this county, dropped dead Tuesday. Heart disease was the cause. He recently came from Pittsburgh, Pa.

Number of Prisoners Surrendered.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—This dispatch was received early Tuesday morning:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 19.—To adjutant general, Washington: The roster of the prisoners has been headed in this afternoon by Gen. Toral. The total is 22,789. SHAFER.

Maj. Van Wrohem, of the royal cavalry of Grouchy, now in Berlin, has written to the war department tendering his services to the American army in the war against Spain.

CITY OF PARIS.

Kodaked For Benefit Of Prospective Citizens.

Interesting Information For Strangers—Some of Paris' Enterprises and Resources—Business, Social and Sanitary Advantages—Miscellaneous Data.

PARIS, Ky., situated in the heart of the world-famed Bluegrass region, is a thriving city of about eight thousand inhabitants, and is a delightful place to reside. The citizens are prosperous and hospitable and extend a hearty invitation to first-class people to locate in Paris.

The city is situated on high ground and is a healthy place. Paris has fewer losses by fire and business failures, fewer vacant residences and store rooms, fewer suicides, divorces, civil law suits, and a smaller death rate than any city in Kentucky. Paris is surrounded by a rich agricultural county, which insures provisions at a nominal price.

In a word, Paris is a good place to locate. Come and see for yourself.

Among the industries and advantages may be mentioned:

City Hall.
Five banks.
Ice factory.
Gas Works.
Junk Store.
Three florists.
Three Hotels.
County Prison.
Cornice Works.
Two Distilleries.
Two race tracks.
Eleven churches.
Three stage lines.
Wholesale grocery.
Several brick kilns.
Three lumber yards.
Electric Light plant.
Steam planing mill.
One Chinese laundry.
Four private schools.
Two Steam Laundries.
Paid Fire Department.
One preparatory school.
Eight thousand citizens.
Three carriage factories.
Seven blacksmith shops.
One all-night restaurant.
Three job printing offices.
Two telegraph companies.
Automatic Filter factory.
Two telephone companies.
Two graded public schools.
Efficient Police Department.
Marble and Granite Works.
Railroads in five directions.
Three wholesale tobacconists.
A score of truck farms nearby.
Two poultry commission houses.
Court house which cost \$125,000.
Four grass-seed cleaning houses.
Waterworks—stand-pipe pressure.

Paris Flour Mills—150 lbs. per day.

Several loan and building Associations.

Five \$30,000 theatre, seating 800 people.

Six public drinking fountains—for beasts.

Fire Alarm Telegraph—Game-well system.

Parochial School and substantial building.

Public School building which cost \$30,000.

Two running streams—crossed by eight bridges.

Four newspapers—the Bourbon News, Kentuckian-Citizen, Reporter and Paris Star.

L. & N. Railroad (main line and two branches) and Kentucky Midland.

Fourteen doctors, twenty-three lawyers, three auctioneers, five dentists, two veterinarians.

A score of stock farms—the homes of thoroughbreds Billie (dead), Leonatus (dead), Hindoo, Sir Dixon, Free Advice, Leadlet, Pink Coat, Dr. Catlett, Tilbo, John Bright, Countess Irma, Nimrod and other noted racers, and trotters and pacers Bourbon Wilkes, (dead) Baron Wilkes, J. H. L. 2:08½, Earl-mont 2:09½, Nutbreaker, Cyclone (dead), and other famous harness horses.

Twenty groceries, eight dry goods stores, four drug stores, ten livery stables, two transfer companies, two hardware stores, two book stores, five meat stores, four millinery stores, two bakeries, three confectioneries, two stove stores, five barber shops, twenty saloons, three farm implement houses, five commission houses, six clothing stores, six merchant tailors, four shoe stores, express company, three plumbing shops, machine shop, two artificial stone pavement companies, four jewelry stores.

[N. B.—To the Reader: Mark this column and send it to some friend who is undecided where he will locate. Your thoughtfulness may procure the community an useful and worthy citizen.]